MARCH 21, 1755. THE No. 219.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

From the NEW-YORK *MERCURY.*

BELIEVE no one who conſiders the late Deſigns of the French, can entertain the leaſt Doubt of their aiming at the Conqueſt of North-America. Their Proceedings are equally perfidious and uniform; nor do they ever loſe Sight of the grand Object of their Wiſhes, the Dominion of the Continent. Their recent Hoſtilities in the Midſt of a profound Peace, have juſtly alarmed our Mother Country; and the preſent Preparations made at home to repel their Encroachments, are a freſh Demonſtration of the watchful Care and parental Protection of our moſt gracious Sovereign. In ſo righteous a Cauſe, may Heaven bleſs his vindictive Arms with abundant Succeſs!

Indeed their boundleſs Ambition, and inceſſant Machinations to diſturb the Peace of the World, are enough to arm all Europe againſt them. With thoſe who are Enemies to all Mankind, all Mankind ought to be at perpetual Enmity. They have conſtantly had one and the ſame Motive for their hoſtile Intent againſt all the Nations, all the States and Sovereignties of the Earth: It is the inſatiable Paſſion for univerſal Empire, that rouſes them to War; to War unprovok'd, and often in Defiance of the moſt ſolemn Leagues, the moſt indiſſoluble Obligations. Ever prompted by this impious Motive, no Treaties are held ſacred, no Faith inviolable, nor any Laws human or divine, ſufficient to reſtrain their bloody Ravages. Can there be a truer Deſcription of their boundleſs Luſt of Dominion, than what Mithridates gives of the Romans, in his Letter to the King of Parthia? "What! doſt thou not know theſe Romans? Doſt thou not know, that from their Original, all their Poſſeſſions, their Lands, their Habitations and Dominions, were all the Spoils of injur'd Nations? Such is their unbridled Ambition, that nothing human, nothing divine, can check their impetuous Outrage. All their Friends and Allies, all People and Countries, whether weak or powerful, whether ſituated near them or in diſtant Climes, they diſtreſs, they exhauſt, they plunder and deſtroy; ever treating in an hoſtile Manner, ſuch as do not tamely yield to their Tyranny. From ſuch Robbers what can'ſt thou expect? What but well diſguiſed Fraud for the preſent, and open Hoſtilities hereafter? Their Enmity is indeed univerſal, and againſt every Nation in the World, is the Roman Sword ſharpened. But againſt ſuch they point their keeneſt Rage, from the Conqueſt of which they can promiſe themſelves the greateſt Spoil and Plunder. It is by ſuch daring, ſuch outragious Oppreſſion, it is by ſucceſſive Wars, and Streams of Blood, that they have made their Way to Empire and Greatneſs. Puſh'd on by this Spirit, they are determined abſolutely to finiſh the Deſtruction of the World, or periſh in the Attempt."

Doth not this animate Deſcription, (which I have given in the elegant Tranſlation of Mr. GORDON) exhibit a perfect Idea of the unlimited Inſolence of the French, and their wanton Devaſtations? the Romans, 'tis true, made War on frivolous Pretences; and to extend their Conqueſts, violated the natural Rights of Mankind. Nor had they a due Regard to Treaties, which they often reſcinded, for Reaſons of State. But the vanquiſhed, were admitted the Denizens of a free City, and over the Mind they erected no Empire. Nor for Perfidy were they to be compared to a Nation with whom "Engagements were never binding, Negociations ever turned into Snares, and Treaties into Mockery." A Nation with whom Juſtice is perverted, Truth and Falſhood confounded, and the moſt ſhocking Barbarities, hallowed by the Name of heroic Deeds, to heighten the guilty Luſtre of their Monarchs. Thus have the enormous Butcheries of that princely Savage Lewis the XIV been lately celebrated as genuine Merit and intrinſic Glory.

The ſame Thirſt for Dominion, and the unbounded Extenſion of Territory, for which the European French are ſo remarkable, appears equally conſpicuous in the Canadians; and tho' we have greatly the Advantage of them in Point of Number, yet our Danger is too great to think of without Horror: Their Government (tho' juſtly odious to free-born Britons) naturally infuſes a martial Spirit, and their indefatigable Pains in training up their People with a particular Eye to War, furniſhes them with almoſt as many Soldiers as Men. Money, which is truly called the Sinews of War, and which we raiſe with no ſmall Delay and Difficulty, is abundantly ſupplied them by their opulent Monarchs.

Their preferring Men according to their Merit, inſomuch that Gentlemen of the beſt Families among them, cannot riſe to Offices in the Army, without having paſſed through the various inferior Degrees, with Honor, and Eclat, is a Piece of Policy wonderfully productive of brave and experienced Commanders. They are truly ſenſible, that Rewards and Puniſhments are the two Hinges upon which all Governments ought to turn. *Præmio et Pænâ Reſpublica continetur.*

Their Governors are generally Men of a liberal Education, and well turn'd to Buſineſs: As a conſtant Spy upon his Conduct, they have an Officer whoſe ſole Function it is to inſpect into, and tranſmit Accounts of, his Management; and who as he can never riſe to the Adminiſtration himſelf, has no Temptation, by miſrepreſenting Facts, to ſupplant an Officer whom he cannot hope to ſucceed. No Subject is exempted from martial Diſcipline, and their Conſtitution being deſpotic, the ſingle Command of the Governor puts the whole Body Politic in Motion.

In attaching the Indian Natives to their Intereſt, they ſpare no Labor, no Coſts. The lower Sort of their People, they encourage to intermarry with them, and to teach their Children to hunt, and live after the Indian Faſhion. By theſe Means, they are early inured to Toil and Fatigue, learn all the Stratagems practiſed in their Method of warring, and imbibe the ſame cruel and ferocious Diſpoſition.

In their Preſents to the Indians they are extremely expenſive; and at the ſame Time fail not to awe them with proper Diſcipline.

Their Indian Caſtles they fortify, and ſupply with Miſſionaries;——who practiſe incredible Arts to convert them to Popery.

In our Indians, the Spirit of Defection is daily more and more viſible: This is principally occaſioned by the bad Management of ſome of our former Governors, who were chiefly influenced by pecuniary Motives.

Such is the Character of the Enemy that thirſts for our Blood. From theſe, what Mercy, what Indulgence can we expect? Againſt theſe, of what Reſiſtance will our defenceleſs Situation admit? Should they attack us by Sea, or what is more probable, and has actually been concerted by their Emiſſaries, with a naval Armament, in Conjunction with a Hoſt of French and Indians from Canada, into what an univerſal Conſternation would they throw this unfortified City? Amidſt the Shrieks of Women, the Wailings of Children, the hideous Shouts of Savages, and the dreadful Din of Arms, to what Method of Oppoſition ſhould we betake ourſelves? Diſtracted with Fear, and the Proſpect of Death in a thouſand Forms, ſhould we not fall an eaſy Prey to an unrelenting Adverſary? And what Heart can conceive, what Language deſcribe the Sequel? Virgins defloured by mercileſs Savages: Children pluck'd from the fond Graſp of a ſcreaming Mother, and daſhed by Barbarians againſt the bloody Pavement, leſs obdurate than the unpitying Murderers: The reeking Scalp, ſtripp'd from the hoary Head: Matrons expoſed to all the libidinous Fury of a victorious Soldiery: The Wife torn from the Embraces of the Huſband, and butchered before his ſtreaming Eyes: A Ruffian's Sword reeking with a Father's Blood, and brandiſh'd in Triumph before the captive Son: All reduced to infamous Bondage: Our Houſes ranſack'd, and our Treaſure plundered: Woe, Deſpair and Horror, raging in every Quarter: Our Subſtance abandon'd to Spoil and Outrage: The Temples of our God, and our private Habitations, devoured by one common Flame, and converted into Scenes of horrible Deſolation and Slaughter.

This, with all the other nameleſs Cruelties of War, would doubtleſs be our Portion, ſhould we fall a Victim to an Enemy, whoſe tender Mercies are Cruelty. What Heart therefore can help bleeding at the bare Proſpect of ſuch complicated Miſery! Who would not chearfully contribute to the utmoſt of his Ability, to put his Country in a proper Poſture of Defence? Who would murmur at a Tax, in Order to ward off ſuch direful, ſuch unutterable Diſtreſs? Valor, I am confident, would not be wanting. We ſhould fight for our Liberty and Property, againſt the deſpicable Slaves of an abſolute Potentate, who have neither. The awful Conſequences of a Defeat, would inſpire us with invincible Fortitude. Our priceleſs Freedom, our ineſtimable Priviliges, our holy Religion, the Juſtice of our Cauſe, and the Glory of the Britiſh Name, would all conſpire to invigorate our Hearts, and render us courageous and inconquerable. In ſhort, we want Nothing but an equal Chance, and the Smiles of Heaven, to give them an ignominious Repulſe, and ſend them counting their Beads, to the *natale Solum* of their Superſtition and Trumperies.

The following Extracts taken from a Meſſage from his Excellency Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; Governor of North-Carolina, to the General Aſſembly, we hope will not be diſagreeable to our Readers.

After having expatiated largely on the ſeveral unjuſtifiable Steps taken by the French in Europe, and their unſatiable Thirſt after Power, he ſays,

HAVE they not, contrary to the moſt ſolemn Treaties, deprived us of the greateſt and beſt Part of Nova-Scotia, to the Weſtward of the Bay of Fundi? Erected Forts at Chinecto, to confine us within the Peninſula? and made another, and are forming a Settlement on the River of St. John's, to ruin the Trade of New-England, and the Northern Colonies, by their Privateers in the next War, when we ſhall be couped up by their Shipping there, and at Louiſbourg? Have not they by their helliſh Miſſionaries, ſpirited up all their Indian Allies to maſſacre and make Depredations, not only in Nova-Scotia, but againſt all our Northern Colonies? Have they not erected a Fort at Crown-Point, to diſtreſs and confine our Colonies of New-England and New-York, on Lands which are the undoubted Right of his Majeſty? Have they not erected a Fort at Niagara, upon the Lands of the Six Nations, our acknowledged and declared Allies by the Treaty of Utrecht? Have they not laid a Claim to, and erected Forts upon his Majeſty's Lands on the back of Virginia, and pretend a Right to all the

Lands

Land beyond the Mountains, as far as the Miſſiſippi? Have they not, contrary to the Right of Treaties, deprived us of the Indian Trade, and ſeiſed our Traders and all their Goods, in Time of profound Peace? Have they not privately ſent over, and increaſed their Forces, from Time to Time, both in Louiſiana and Canada? And have they not ſent Forces from Louiſiana, to erect a Fort on the Entrance of the Oubach, or River of St. Jerome, into the Ohio? Are not theſe violent Invaſions and Encroachments in Time of Peace? Are not they gaining all the Indian Nations, intercepting and depriving us of our Indian Allies, and daily inſtigating their Allies to ſcalp, maſſacre, and deſtroy our Settlers: Theſe are all Facts too notorious and recent to be denied; and muſt naturally diſcover to us the whole Plan and Scheme laid by the French to confine, conquer, and enſlave all our Colonies.

This Scheme could never be adopted by the Court of France, if they were not prepoſſed that the Britiſh Colonies were unwilling, or incapable of uniting and exerting their Force, imagining, (for which they have ſome Ground) that the ſeveral Colonies are like a Rope of Sand, each guided by ſelfiſh partial Views; and that each Planter is more wedded to his own private Gain, than to defend the Rights of his Community, or of the neighbouring Colonies, and will not part with a Share of his Wealth, to ſecure the Remainder; imagining that he will be the laſt that ſhall ſuffer, or vainly expecting that Britain can, and will be at the whole Expence, and let them indolently look on; ſo that before they can be brought to act, the French will have formed the Chain and gain their Ends; They alſo conſider the military Genius of the French Gentry, who are all educated with a View to Pomp and Power, and their whole Thoughts are turned to ſupport the Glory of the Grand Monarque, and therefore are never eaſy in Time of Peace, but always forming Projects for aggrandizing France by the next War; ſo that this villainous Opinion they have of the Britiſh Planters in the Colonies, and the enthuſiaſtic Spirit of their military Gentry, induce the French Miniſtry to undertake Schemes beyond their Power to execute.

How miſerable muſt be the Condition then of all our Colonies, when confined within the Mountains, deprived of all the Inland Trade of the Continent, and the Indians from being our faithful Allies, obliged to become our inveterate Enemies; driven by them from the Mountains towards the Sea-Coaſt, our Sea-Coaſt attacked by flying French Squadrons, and Privateers: In this Situation we muſt ſubmit to be Slaves to France, become their Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water, ſupporting them with moſt enormous Taxes.

If we exert our whole Native Force without Loſs of Time, by infatuating their Councils, and permitting them to diſcover and enter upon the Execution of their Plan, before they are prepared and ſtrengthened by a ſufficient Force from France; it being evident at preſent, that we out-number the French Colonies upon this Continent by above Forty to One, and are yet ſtrengthened with many brave Indian Allies; ſo that we vaſtly exceed both in Wealth and Number all the French upon the Continent, or thoſe they can ſupport, if ſent from France, in their preſent inhoſpitable Colonies.

Great-Britain which has formed and nurſed up theſe Colonies from their Infancy to a State of Manhood, and hath greatly increaſed their Number and Wealth, by protecting them hitherto, and ſending or permitting many Britiſh Families to come and ſettle in their Colonies; and who, by their mild free Government, have encouraged many foreign Proteſtants to come over and ſettle, and increaſe their Numbers; and tho' they are loaded with Debts, and enormous, though neceſſary Taxes, hath not only protected theſe Colonies, but indulged them in paying a ſmall Quit-rent, and the eaſieſt Taxes, (ſpent in their own Support,) of any civilized Nation on the Globe. Whilſt Britain, and every State in Europe, are loaded with Taxes, and moſt of the trading Nations with heavy Debts; whilſt Britain is ſtruggling under theſe Difficulties, altho' the Parliament hath a Power of taxing the Colonies for their own Support, by taking off the Premium they pay us for ſome of our Exports, and laying on Duties upon what we export to Britain or elſewhere; yet his Majeſty, in Regard to his faithful Colonies, is only deſirous that they ſhould unite and form a Society amongſt themſelves, to raiſe a proper and adequate Quota or Fund for their mutual Defence and Support, that the united Force of the Colonies may act together and have its due Weight; and leaves it to the Colonies to conſider of the moſt proper and equitable Method of raiſing the Taxes which are neceſſary for the Support of his Government, and their own Peace and Safety; and a reaſonable Sum from each of the Colonies to be laid up as a Fund to ſupport and increaſe our Indian Allies, and to prevent all foreign Invaſions and Incroachments: And if France ſhould ſtill go on with their romantic Scheme, when they ſee we ſhall exert our whole Native Force, and ſhould pour in Troops from France to enſlave us, then his Majeſty will exert his Power, and maintain the Rights of Britain by their Naval Power, and enable the Colonies to ſupport their juſt Rights and Properties.

Let us ſhew, that tho' we are one of the lateſt ſettled Colonies, and ſcarcely arrived at the State of Manhood that our neighboring Colonies have attained to, either in Wealth or Number, yet that we are ſtill ready to exert our Power, and grant an immediate Supply to aſſiſt in the general Defence of the Colonies; and that as we have already ſhewn a good Example, ſo we ſhall continue to be a laudable Precedent to the reſt of the more opulent Colonies, and inſtead of entering into private Party Quarrels, as ſome have done, or poſtponing or putting off proper Supplies as ſome others have done by an ill-judged Œconomy, or out of a penurious ſelfiſh Conſideration, as ſome Proprietary and Charter Colonies have done, vainly imagining that the Danger is at a Diſtance, and that they will leave the Brunt of it to others; and that Britain, loaded with Debts and Taxes, will defend them, and indulge them in living without Taxes, or aſſiſting in the General Defence of the Colonies. Let us then chearfully give what is reaſonable and proper for us, by an immediate Supply, as well knowing that a moderate Sum now granted, will go farther in ſecuring our Rights and Properties, than Ten Times as much if longer delayed: Let us then inſpire the other Colonies with an equal Fire to maintain their Religion and Liberties, and to preſerve the Friendſhip, and defend the Rights of our Indian Allies.

MESSINA September 12.

A LIFE ſpent in Chains is a Calamity, which nothing but the Hope of being one Day able to break them, can make a Man bear; and unleſs one has a tyrannical or ſlaviſh Way of thinking, the Effort of an unfotunate Captive to regain his Liberty, cannot fail of being applauded; and accordingly we cannot help commending what has been lately done here by a Handful of Turks taken by our Xebecks. The 8th ult. they were all employed in cleaning the Port; and about two in the Afternoon, which is the Hour allowed them to reſt from the Labor of the Morning, they perceived that the Guards inſtead of watching, were all ſlumbering; upon which, at a Signal given, they all roſe up, took five Sabres and ſix Muſkets from the Guard, and ran with incredible Swiftneſs to a Felucca, which lay within two Hundred Yards from their Poſt, ready to hoiſt Sail, and victualled for 14 Hands, though only for three Days; and in this Veſſel they found four Sabres and as many Muſkets. they immediately cut the Cable, and hoiſted Sail, and ſlipt through the Streight towards the Adriatic, to the Number of forty one, tho' they were ſixty two in all; but thoſe that firſt entrred the Felucca put off in ſuch Haſte, that they left twenty one of their Comrades behind. The Fugitives did not mind the Cannon Shot fired at them from the Caſtle of St. Salvadore and the Lanthorn: Six Feluccas, and a Bark, which mounted four Guns and ſixteen Pateraroes, with ſixty or eighty Grenadiers, immediately put to Sea in Purſuit of them, and one of the Veſſels overtook them in about half an Hour. The Turks fought like Lions; they were boarded, and ſtood the Fire of the ſmall Arms; but then they fell ſo furiouſly upon the Aſſailants, Sabre in Hand, that they ſoon cleared the Deck, after which, ſtill crowding all the Sail they could, they eſcaped from the Bark and the Feluccas, which returned into Port the next Day at ten in the Morning. It is ſaid that three of them have been killed in the Fight; they killed one of our Men and wounded ſeveral.

Rome Oct. 26. The Cardinal Vicar has ordered public Prayers to be put up in all the Churches for Rain, and putting a Stop to the Small-pox, which carries off great Numbers of People.

The following Account is atteſted by a Gentleman of Credit: In the Year 1742 there was living at Marſeilles, in Provence, a Man uſually called Father Hannibal, aged 106; in his Youth he had been a Soldier in the French Army, was at Marſeilles during the Time of the greateſt Plague in 1720 and 1721, and enjoyed his Health while ſo many Thouſands died of the Contagion. He told the Relater, that he was of a long-lived Family at Nice, in Italy; that he had a Brother then living 112: He conſtantly wrought in Vineyards or open Fields, unleſs on Holidays, which he was not fond of, as he had not ſo good Health on thoſe Days of Leiſure as when he was employed.

He eat no Fleſh but on Chriſtmas-Day, Eaſter, and Whitſunday, was a great Admirer of Herbs, and pretended to have Noſtrums of that Kind for curing of moſt Deſtempers, if accompanied with moderate Abſtinence. He had a Son of 70, that to Appearance was older than his Father: The Son ſtooped; the old Man erect, had loſt but few of his Teeth, had a loud Voice, and frequently hemmed, to ſhew the Strength of his Lungs. He had ſometime before burried his Wife, who was upwards of 90. Capt. T—— joked with him about re-marrying, the old Blade anſwered, He thought he would not; but that his Refuſal did not proceed from any Want of Abillty to diſcharge the Duties of a married State.

Paris, Nov. 5. We have an Account of a pretty ſharp Diſpute that happened lately between the King's Troops and the Smugglers, in which there were ſome killed on both Sides; but in the End the latter were defeated, and a great Quantity of their Goods taken. It is believed, the Court has fallen upon an Expedient that will ſoon put an End to theſe Diſorders; which is, employing Irregulars only againſt the Smugglers, and giving them whatever they can take, for their Pains.

Madrid, November 5. The King having nominated a Commiſſion, conſiſting of the Members of his Council, to confer with Sir Benjamin Keene on the Means of terminating for ever, the Differences with England relative to Commerce and Navigation, and the laying down ſuch Rules to be obſerved by both Sides, as may prevent any future Complaints; thoſe Gentlemen have made their Report to the King; who has approved of it, and it is ſaid Orders are given for drawing up a Plan of a new Convention agreeable to that Report. Sir Benjamin had the Honor to be informed of his Majeſty's Orders and Intentions concerning this important Affair from his own Mouth; and has ſent an Expreſs with them to England.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Laſt Week as Humphry Bowler, who owns a Free-hold Eſtate of Seven Pounds a Year in the Roodings of Eſſex, was ploughing his Land, the Plough-Share ſtruck off the Top of an old Piece of Iron, a little reſembling a Hedge-Bill, and, upon Examination, the other Part was found ſticking upright in the Ground. Humphry had the Curioſity to dig it up, and found the Pole, or Handle of it, to be near ſix Feet long, and at the lower End an Iron Pot, filled with Lumps of Metal, which he took to be Iron, and ſending for a Black-Smith, ſold the whole Parcel to him, Pot and all, for a Penny a Pound, at which Price it amounted to thirteen Shillings and five Pence; the odd Money was to be ſpent. Whilſt they were drinking, Humphry ſtruck one of the Pieces with the Top of the Battle-Axe, and found it of too white a Color for Iron; whereupon he told the Smith he would ſpend another Shilling if he would revoke the Bargain; the ſimple Smith agreed, and Humphry has ſince ſold the Metal at about five Shillings an Ounce, amounting to near 330 £. The Iron Pot weighed about 70 Pounds, and the Silver about 1300 Ounces. Tradition, ſays Queen Elizabeth had a Seat in this Part of Eſſex, and that ſhe frequently reſided at Rookwood Hall.

We hear by a private Letter from Peterſburgh, that ſome Propoſals have been lately made to the Court about reviving the Trade of the Caſpian Sea, by Means of an annual Fleet, to be built at the Expence of the Crown, the Ships to be commanded by Ruſſian Officers, or at leaſt Officers in the Ruſſian Service; but Merchants and their Goods to be tranſported at a reaſonable Rate, with a ſufficient Force to eſcort and protect them. In Caſe this Project can be brought to bear, it is intended to make Aſtracan the Mart where all Perſian Commodities are to be vended. But till the Troubles of Perſia are ſome Way or other at an End, it is not eaſy to conceive, how a Scheme of this Sort can be carried into Execution with any poſſible Hopes of Succeſs.

Oct. 31. On Tueſday as a Gentleman Nightman, was amuſing himſelf by cleaning a Bog, the Goddeſs Cloacina preſented him with a Gold Watch, which he immediately carried to the Lady of the Houſe, ſuppoſing it to be her's. The Lady diſowned the Watch, but charmed with the Man's Honeſty, gave him a Guinea, and expreſſed her Surpriſe at his offering

offering it ſo readily without making any previous Terms of Reward: *Oh Madam*, ſays the Nightman, *'tis inconſiſtent with the Honor of my Profeſſion, to make any Concealment of this Kind.*

Orders are ſent to the Searchers of the Sea Ports in the County of Kent, to be very ſtrict in examining all Paſſengers of mean Degree, that go to France; it being diſcovred, that many Men, eſpecially Natives of Ireland, daily embark to enliſt themſelves in the Service of the French King.

There are ſeveral Perſons now in Cuſtody, who were apprehended at Graveſend on Board a London Sloop, uſing the French Trade, who were going over to Dunkirk to enter into the Iriſh Brigades in the French Service.

A learned Spaniard has acquainted the World in ſome Letters lately publiſhed, that the Adder or Serpent Stone, which is found to be a Cure for the Bite of any venomous Reptile, is nothing but a Piece of burnt Hartſhorn. The Diſcovery was communicated by the Chineſe to a Franciſcan Monk. As to the Form of the pretended Stone, it is ſufficient that it be of the Circumference of a Half-penny, three Times as thick in the Middle as at the Extremities, and diminiſhing gradually like a Lens. The Manner of uſing it in Spain is this: They prick the Part that was bit with a Needle, till the Blood comes; then, applying the Stone, they leave it till it drops off itſelf; which it never will do till all the Venom be extracted; and this requires ſometime two Days, and at other Times a Fortnight or more. When it will not ſtick, it is a Sign there is no Venom left.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE, *for October* 1754.

On Miſs *FANNY CARELESS.*

CAreleſs by Name, and Careleſs by Nature,
Careleſs of Shape, and Careleſs of Feature,
Careleſs in Dreſs, and Careleſs in Air,
Careleſs of riding in Coach or in Chair.
Careleſs of Love, and Careleſs of Hate;
Careleſs if crooked, and Careleſs if ſtrait.
Careleſs at Table, and Careleſs in Bed;
Careleſs if Maiden, and Careleſs if Wed.
Careleſs at Church, and Careleſs at Play,
Careleſs if Company go or they ſtay.
Careleſs if Strephon ſhews any Deſire;
Careleſs of what-----all the Sex does admire.
Even Careleſs at Tea, not minding Chit-Chat;
So Careleſs! She's Careleſs for this or for that.
Careleſs of all Love or Wit can propoſe;
She's Careleſs,----ſo Careleſs----there's Nobody knows.
Oh! how I cou'd love thee, thou dear Careleſs Thing!
(O happy, thrice happy!-----I'd envy no King)
Were you careful for once to return me your Love,
I car'd not how Careleſs to others you prove.
I then ſhould be Careleſs how Careleſs you were,
And the more Careleſs you, ſtill the leſs I ſhould care.

We hear that a Number of Gentlemen, in different Parts of Scotland, are contributing a large Sum of Money, which they intend to lay out in promoting various Manufactures. They are to begin with the Linen Manufactures, as the Capital Trade; and conſidering that it will tend much to the Good of the Kingdom, if the Act againſt Cambricks and French Lawns be ſtrictly put in Execution, they promiſe to give twenty Guineas of additional Encouragement (beſides the Reward promiſed by Parliament and the Truſtees for encouraging Fiſheries and Manufactures in Scotland) to each of the firſt ten Informers who ſhall inform againſt any Perſons importing or ſelling, or making up or wearing, Cambrick or French Lawns. 'Tis hoped that by theſe Meaſures an entire Stop will in a ſhort Time be put to that pernicious Trade of importing foreign Manufactures; our own are now arrived to ſuch Perfection, that Children make Cambrick ſo fine, as to rival the French both in Cheapneſs and Quality.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

Wedneſday laſt his Honor our Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed, in Council, to give his Aſſent to the three following Acts, viz.

An Act for raiſing a Supply of Forty Five Thouſand Pounds, by a Tax on Eſtates real and perſonal, for putting this Colony in a proper Poſture of Defence, for furthering his Majeſty's Deſigns againſt his Enemies in North-America, and other the Purpoſes therein mentioned; for emitting Bills of Credit for the like Sum, and for ſinking and cancelling the ſaid Bills in ſhort Periods.

An Act for regulating the Militia of the Colony of New-York. And,

An Act to reſtrain the ſending of Proviſions to Cape-Breton, or any other French Fort or Settlement on the Continent of North-America, or Iſlands nigh or adjacent thereto.

And after the ſame were publiſhed in the uſual Manner, his Honor recommended it to the Speaker of the General Aſſembly, to adjourn the Houſe to the Second Tueſday in March next; and they were adjourned to the ſecond Tueſday in March next accordingly.

BOSTON, February 5.

Wedneſday laſt the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province met, and are now ſiting here.

We have Advice, that ſix French Men of War are arrived at Gaſpee, on the South Side of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, in Nova-Scotia, where they are to winter, and where great Store of Proviſions are laid up for them. We likewiſe hear, that ſome French Men of War and Tranſports, landed a great Number of Soldiers in the River Miſſiſippi, a few Months ago. Theſe great Preparations of the French bode no Good to our Northern Colonies.

PHIALDELPHIA, February 25.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Wills's Creek to his Friend here, dated February 10, 1755.

"Since my laſt the two Indians, which were ſent to Fort Du Queſne with a Letter from one of the French Priſoners in Virginia, arrived in this Camp; who inform us, that the French Indians, which were ſome Time ſince with us, and who pretended in our Council to be Friends with the Engliſh, were at the French Fort, and delivered to the Commandant the Speech we made to them, and the Preſents they received from us. ——The Meſſengers further ſay, that the French would not admit them into their Council with the French Indians: And that the French Officer told them, he intended, in a very few Days, to march a large Body of French and Indians, and drive us out of our preſent Situation, for that we had no Buſineſs to build Forts at Wills's Creek.——We have put ourſelves in a Poſture of Defence to receive them, and make no Doubt, if they do come, that they will meet with a warmer Reception than they imagine.——We have cleared all the Land within Cannon Shot of us, both this Side of the River, and likewiſe the other Side, beyond the New-Store, which is on a higher Ground than our Fort ſtands upon; but the Knob is very narrow, and not fit to erect any Fortification upon, and is under the Command of our Guns, about 320 Yards diſtant from the Fort.—— We expect the firſt Diviſion of the Virginia Forces to join us this Evening, when we intend a ſtrong Guard to be mounted at the New-Store.

ANNAPOLIS, February 26.

We are aſſured that at Cheſter Town, in Kent County, ſeveral Men inliſted immediately on the Arrival of the Officer into that Town, before the Drum was beat, and the Officer, wanting but Thirty Men, got his Compliment, and marched with them, within a very little While; ſuch is the commendable Spirit of that Place! They are gone for Wills's Creek, and ſome young Maryland Gentlemen *true Patriots!* are gone from thence as Voluntiers: The Mother of one of them, at parting, took Leave of him with ſaying, My dear Son, I ſhall with much greater Pleaſure hear of your Death, than of your Cowardice, or Ill-Conduct.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 21.

The Tranſports, with the Troops, are all now ſafely arrived, and gone round to *Alexandria*, where, 'tis hoped, by this Time, they are all diſembarked; 'tis remarkable, that notwithſtanding a Winter Paſſage, not one Man died ſince they left *Cork*, and only two were ſick on their Arrival.

His Honor the Governor, and his Excellency General *Braddock*, ſet off for the *Northward* To-morrow, to meet his Excellency Governor *Shirley*, *&c.* at *Annapolis*, in Order, as it is ſuppoſed, to concert the Plan of Operations for the enſuing Campaign.

We hear from *Stafford* County, that the new Church at *Acquia*, one of the beſt Buildings in the Colony (and the old wooden one near it) were burnt down on the 17th Inſtant, by the Careleſſneſs of ſome of the Carpenters leaving Fire too near the Shavings, at Night, when they left off Work. This fine Building was within two or three Days Work of being compleatly finiſhed and delivered up by the Undertaker, and this Accident, it is ſaid, has ruined him and his Securities.

Virginia, ſſ.

By the Honorable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*:

A PROCLAMATION,

To prohibit the Exportation of Proviſions.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, That an illegal Correſpondence and Trade is frequently carried on between the *French* and his Subjects in the ſeveral Colonies; and I have his royal Inſtructions to take all poſſible Meaſures to prevent the Continuance of all ſuch dangerous Practices, particularly that the *French* ſhould not, upon any Account whatever, be ſupplied with Proviſions: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly prohibiting the Exportation of Flour, Bread, Pork, and Beef, after the ſecond Day of next Month, until further Order made thereupon: And I do hereby require the Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, not to clear out any Ship or Veſſel that has any Flour, Bread, Pork, or Beef on Board, but what is neceſſary for their own Company's Subſiſtance. And I do appoint this Proclamation to be read and publiſhed, at the Court-Houſe and Churches in each reſpective County within this Colony, and that the Sheriffs take Care the ſame be done accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at *Williamſburg*, this 6th Day of *March*, in the Twenty-Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, *Annoq; Dom.* 1755.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

GOD Save the KING.

Virginia, ſſ.

By the Honorable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*:

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſtood prorogued to the Second *Thurſday* in *May* next: And it is judged neceſſary for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of this Colony, that the ſaid Aſſembly ſhould meet ſooner; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, by this Proclamation, in His Majeſty's Name, to order, That the ſaid Aſſembly meet on *Thurſday* the Firſt Day of *May* next at the CAPITOL in *Williamſburg*, at which Time I expect their Attendance for the Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at *Williamſburg*, this Sixth Day of *March*, 1755, in the Twenty Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

GOD Save the KING.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Williamſburg, March 20, 1755.

ON *Wedneſday* the 30th of *April* next, will be Sold at public Sale, the Shop, Books, Medicines, Shop Utenſils, *&c.* belonging to the Eſtate of Dr. *Kenneth Mackenzie*, deceas'd. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security, as uſual.

All Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, muſt be ſpeedy in diſcharging their reſpective Ballances, or they may depend on being ſued without further Notice.

James Carter, *George Riddell*, } Executors.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD, by the Subſcribers in WILLIAMSBURG,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Carpenters, Joiners, and Cabinet-Makers Tools, conſiſting of *White*'s Steel Plate Saws of all Sorts, Glue Jointers, long Planes, Bench Planes, Tooth and Smoothing ditto, Moulding Planes of all Sorts, Plane Irons, Chiſſels, Formers, Scribing Gouges, Raſps, Files, *Turkey* Oil-Stones, *German* Slates, and Variety of other Things.

Chriſtopher Ford, Jun.
Anthony Hay.

To be SOLD, in ſmall Lotts, to the higheſt Bidder, for Ready-Money, at Norfolk, *on the* 17th *Day of* April *next*,

SUNDRY valuable Medicines, moſtly imported laſt *July*, alſo Books, being Part of the Eſtate of Doctor *Robert Craick*, deceaſed.

March 18, 1755. *Andrew Sprowle*, Adminiſtrator.

TO be RUN for, at *York*, on the firſt *Thurſday* in *April*, Four Mile Heats, the beſt Two in Three, carrying One Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds, a Purſe of Sixty-ſeven Piſtoles.

He who ſubſcribes Four Piſtoles, to pay One Piſtole at Entrance.
He who ſubſcribes Three Piſtoles, to pay Two
He who ſubſcribes Two Piſtoles, to pay Three } Piſtoles at Entrance.
He who ſubſcribes One Piſtole, to pay Four
And a Non-Subſcriber to pay Ten

The Horſes to be Enter'd, five Days before the Race, with *James Mitchel*, in *York*.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living at *Tuckahoe*, in *Henrico* County, a Dun Horſe, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, with ſome Part of his hind Feet white, and branded on the near Shoulder S. He has been poſted and appraiſed at Seven Pounds. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs.

William Allen.

CAME to the *Glebe* of *Nottoway* Pariſh, in *Amelia* County, ſome Time laſt Spring, a bright Bay Horſe, interſpers'd with white Hairs, about 9 Years old, 4 Feet 5 Inches and an Half high, the lower Part of his hind Feet white, with a large Star, a Snip on his near Noſtril, a bob'd Tail, and branded on the near Buttock with a Swivel Stirrup Iron, and on the Shoulder nearly thus b-G. He had a ſmall Bell on, was grievouſly wounded [illegible] in the Shoulder and Belly; he was preſerved and cured, and then poſted and appraiſed at Five Pounds. The Owner may have him of me, on the Terms of Law, paying extraordinary Charges.

William Proctor.

STRAYED, or Stolen from my Stable, a Bay Horſe, belonging to his Excellency General *Braddock*; he was bought in *Princeſs-Anne*, and is ſuppoſed to have gone towards *Hampton*. Whoever brings him to me, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward,

Alexander Finnie.

By Command of the GOVERNOR,

WHEREAS ſeveral Men have deſerted from his Majeſty's Ships, This is to give Notice, That whoever apprehends any of them, ſhall, upon their bringing them to *Hampton*, receive from the honorable *Auguſtus Keppel*, Commander in Chief, *&c.* or the commanding Officer there, a Reward of Forty Shillings for each Man. And whoever entertains or encourages ſuch Deſerters to leave his Majeſty's Service, ſhall be proſecuted as the Law directs.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living in *York* County, about ſix Months paſt, a black Gelding, about 13 and an Half Hands high, with a Roach Mane, bob Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder, T P. The Owner may have him of me, paying as the Law directs.

Ellyſon Armiſtead.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living on *Willis*'s River, in *Cumberland* County, a grey Horſe, about 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder with a Heart, has a ſwitch Tail, and about ſeven Years old. The Owner may have him on paying as the Law directs.

Joſeph Meador, Junior.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Elizabeth*, *Jacob Cooper*, Maſter, now lying at *Littlepage*'s, will take in Tobacco, with Liberty of Conſignment, at Seven Pounds *per* Ton. Gentlemen inclinable to ſhip, may ſend their Notes or Orders to Mr. *William Stevenſon* at *York*, Mr. *Richard Adams* in *New-Kent*, Col. *Thomas Moore* in *King-William*, Capt. *Robert Stevenſon* at *Cumberland* Town, or to the Captain, who will attend the County Courts.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, in *King-William* County, about two Miles from *Page*'s Ware houſe, containing upwards of 800 Acres, with two new Tobacco Houſes, 40 by 20, a Negroe Quarter, and a ſufficient Quantity of clear'd Ground to work five Hands. There are in the ſaid Tract about 100 Acres of River low Ground, with a great Quantity of Timber, of ſeveral Kinds, thereon. The Terms may be known, by applying to

Meriwether Skelton.

To be SOLD at Auction, in the Borough of Norfolk, *on* Saturday *the* 10th *of* May *next*,

THE Lots and Houſes, now (and for ſome Time paſt) in the Occupation of Mr. *Andrew Sprowl*, Merchant, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security, to be diſcharged at two equal Payments, at *Williamſburg*, on or before the 20th Day of next *October* General Court, and at the *Oyer & Terminer* Court in *December* following.

John Thruſton.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living near *Brunſwick* Court-Houſe, a dark Bay Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, ſeveral Saddle-Spots, a Switch Tail, ſome Part of his Mane cut, and branded tho' not to be underſtood. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs.

Benjamin Sowece.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Neptune*, *William Mallam*, Commander, lying at *Weſt-Point*, takes on Board Tobacco at Six Pounds *per* Ton, with Liberty of Conſignment; the ſaid Veſſel is *Britiſh* built, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, and will ſail early in *May* next.

Notes and Orders on *Rappahannock* will be receiv'd by Mr. *Dick* at *Frederickſburg*, and Mr. *Mills* at *Toppahanock*; for *York* and *James* River, by Mr. *Pride* at *York*-Town; and the Captain will attend all convenient Courts.

TAKEN up at the Subſcriber's Quarter, on *Powel*'s Run, in *Prince-William* County, a Cheſnut color'd Mare, branded on the near Shoulder F S, about twelve Hands high, and is dockt; ſhe has been poſted and appraiſed to Fifty Shillings. The Owner may have her of me, on paying what the Law directs.

Henry Lee.

To be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. Archibald Macpherſon, *deceas'd, on the ſecond Day of* June *Fair next, in* Frederickſburg,

A VERY convenient Lot and Houſes, in the ſaid Town, whereon Mr. *Anthony Strother* now lives, conſiſting of a large Dwelling-Houſe, with all other convenient Out-Houſes, and a Garden and Lot pailed in. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security as uſual; if any Perſon chuſes to purchaſe the ſame ſooner, may apply to

Charles Dick, Executor.

To be LETT,

A HOUSE and Store where *Patrick Barclay*, Merchant, lately dwelt in *King & Queen* County, well ſituated for Trade, being very convenient to *York* and *Rappahanock* Rivers. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, in *King-William* County.

John Martin.

Juſt imported in the HAZARD, *Captain* COXEN,

A FRESH Aſſortment of *Drugs and Medicines*; to be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by the Subſcriber, at his Shop, in *York* Town.

Feb. 26, 1755. *George Riddell.*

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

A LARGE Brick Store-houſe, *&c.* in *Norfolk*, that lately belonged to Mr. *Robert Todd*, and is now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Hugh Blackburn*. Any Perſon may know the Terms by applying to the ſaid Mr. *Blackburn*, or to the Subſcribers, living in *Suffolk*.

Watſon and *Cairnes.*

To be SOLD,

THE Plantation whereon the Subſcriber lately lived, adjoining the Town of *Newcaſtle*, containing upwards of 300 Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, and other convenient Houſes thereon. The Terms may be known by applying to Major *Taylor*, in *Newcaſtle*, or to me, at *Elk-Iſland*.

t. f. *Reuben Skelton.*

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, by Virtue of Powers of Attorney, from William M'Redie, *Brother and Heir at Law to* Thomas M'Redie *of* Frederickſburg, *Merchant, deceas'd, and* Thomas M'Redie, *Father of the ſaid* Thomas,

A Plantation in *Auguſta* County, on *Shenandoe* River, containing 300 Acres more or leſs, 100 of which are extraordinary rich low Grounds; as alſo, Ten choice working Slaves, with Hogs, Horſes, and Cattle. The Premiſſes may be entered upon, and enjoyed, at any Time after the Sale. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, may apply to us and know the Terms.

John Mitchell,
William Cuningham.

t. f.

To be SOLD, in Prince-George *County*,

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Paſturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handſome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Cloſets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd; alſo another Dwelling-Houſe 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Cloſet, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, a good Dairy, Meat-Houſe, Smoak-Houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-Houſe with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco-Houſes, a large well-fixed Store, with ſeveral other convenient Houſes and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco-Houſes, an Overſeer's-Houſe, and Negroe Quarters, likewiſe Orchards, and good Water. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, by applying to *Charles Turnbull* at *Peterſburg*, *John Hyndman* at *Smithfield*, or *William Stevenſon* at *York*.

t. f.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the GENERAL POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.